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Withdrawal From Inchon Effected

PORT PERSONNEL EVACUATED

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

United Nations forces withdrew by sea from Inchon on the west coast of Korea on Thursday night and early today as Red hordes poured southward through the shambles of Seoul toward the main body of the US Eighth Army.

Other Chinese Communist forces stabbed southward down the centre of the Korean peninsula in a drive aimed at cutting the Allied route to the Southeast.

Seoul already was abandoned by the Allies. Its buildings were wrecked and burned. Most of its population, that once numbered about 1,500,000, had fled to the South.

Associated Press correspondent John Randolph, leaving with the last US troops, reported the Chinese Reds entered Seoul at 10.45 a.m. on Thursday and hoisted the North Korean flag over the City Hall at 1 p.m.

An hour later, two infantry outfits and 24 tanks of the US 25th Division headed south across the Han River and blew up the last pontoon bridge behind them.

Seoul's airport, Kimp'o, 18 miles to the northwest, was evacuated without a shot about the same time. Huge quantities of fuel were put to the torch as the last plane cleared the once bustling field.

Seoul's port of Inchon, 22 miles west, was abandoned in the darkness of Thursday night and Friday morning under cover of US Naval gunfire.

Most of the troops evacuated from Inchon were Army and Navy port personnel who had been manning the harbour installations since the US Marines landed on September 15.

The last 10,000 Korean civilians trying to escape the advancing mass of Chinese troops were taken off the beach on Thursday night. The last Allied military units were scheduled to leave early Friday.

Associated Press correspondent Tom Stone reported from Inchon that as the last troops and refugees went aboard ships, demolition charges blew docks and marshalling yards high into the air.

Red troops driving West toward Inchon from Seoul were held at bay by guns of the cruiser Rochester and other warships commanded by Rear Admiral L. A. Thackeray.

SMOOTH OPERATION

Admiral Thackeray said that evacuation operation went off "smoothly and efficiently."

There was only one slight hitch. The last two landing ships carrying out military personnel were stranded on mudflats by the receding tide. The next high tide, due early Friday morning, was expected to free them. The men aboard were armed and ready to fight.

Admiral Thackeray was confident the two vessels would get to sea safely, although he knocked on wood as he spoke.

"We have our defence perimeter around the harbour and the ships are well armed. The (Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

Two Lessons Learned

(By SELKIRK PANTON)

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

Two vital lessons of the Korean war are being learned the hard way by the United Nations command as the anti-Red forces continue to fall back to-night before the onslaught of Chinese and North Korean armies. They are:

1. Air power—even complete air mastery—over the battle areas such as the United Nations enjoy in Korea—is not the answer to everything against the tough foot soldiers who are past-masters in taking cover.
2. Over-mechanisation may "spoil" the infantry by getting them used to driving to and from the battle front as though taking a bus to work and thus making them weaker on the ground against soldiers used to long forced marches and covering the mountainous terrain.

Tonight in Korea it is men, hard foot-slogging infantrymen, and the Chinese armies who are winning the Korean war against men superior in artillery and aircraft of the highly-mechanised United Nations forces backed by complete air mastery.

And that has shocked the United Nations command and other military observers in Korea and Tokyo. They had expected the Chinese Reds and the North Korean satellites to be pulled up short in their attack on the United Nations defence line by massacre of their attackers through constant day and night air strafing.

The United Nations massed air force has been out daily in great strength. But still the Chinese Reds roll on to attack as though covered in a magic mantle of immunity.

The Western experts see in this Korean revelation a warning of what may happen in Europe should Russia attack there in weather most favourable to her troops—winter.

General MacArthur in his night communiqué himself indirectly pin-points these defects in the Western armies by admitting that Wonju, the key rail and road junction in central Korea, 50 miles south of the 38th Parallel, is threatened by more than 100,000 Chinese and North Korean troops poised for attack.

Such a drive against Wonju, 55 miles southeast of Seoul, the charred South Korean capital evacuated by the United Nations forces 24 hours ago, would endanger the escape route of British and other United Nations forces pulling back on the western front south of Seoul.

Early this morning news from the front is sparse owing to the tight clamp-down on news. But reports indicate there is a slight lull in the tempo of the Chinese Reds' advance—the anti-climax of yesterday's evacuation of Seoul—one of the Reds' main objectives. — London Express Service.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Colony's Water Shortage

OFFICIAL pleas to the general public to avoid excessive use of fresh water have fallen on unresponsive ears and the result is the enforcement of additional restrictions. The authorities cannot be blamed for taking this action: the figures speak for themselves—almost three and a half million gallons more water was used daily last month than in December two years ago, yet storage is on a level with that of 1948. Such an excess daily consumption cannot be permitted to continue during the Colony's dry season, and Government, observing that the population are not prepared to apply their own voluntary restrictions, has been forced to take alternative measures. Yet, even with the new restrictions which make tap water available for but ten and a half hours a day, the necessity for consumers to practise the utmost economy remains. To bewail the incapacity of our reservoir storage does nothing to help the immediate problem, nor is it realistic to argue that we can expect to have the reservoirs filled by normal rainfall in three months time. The shortage of fresh water is a problem of the moment and demands

immediate remedial treatment. A common co-operative effort to use less water for domestic purposes would be the most effective contribution. The present situation automatically resurrects the question of how can the use of fresh water in great quantities for public services be avoided. Because of the water shortage both the Fire Brigade and the newly-established Auxiliary Fire Brigade are today carrying out "dry" practices with hoses—a commendable sacrifice, but one, unfortunately, capable of impairing efficiency. Fires must be fought and today the brigade has to depend on fresh water from hydrants which make severe demands on the Colony's water storage. Clearly the time has arrived when serious consideration must be given to the use of salt water for fire fighting and street cleaning. There are disadvantages and difficulties in the way but none of a character that makes the proposition impracticable. We suggest Government loses no more time in preparing a scheme under which the Fire Brigade can use salt water not only for extinguishing fires, but also for training purposes.

The Outlook In South Korea

THE UN Cease-Fire Committee reports failure and simultaneously the Chinese Communist and North Koreans cross the 38th Parallel and attack Seoul. Thus, are destroyed the convictions of those people who saw in the North Korea offensive of the Chinese Reds nothing but a "face-saving" gesture which would be satisfied when the Communists reached the 38th Parallel. The latest developments must be viewed soberly, but they call for no defeatist attitude. The United Nations forces can still choose their own ground on which to make a

decisive stand and the present retreat has to be viewed in that light. The enemy is gaining space which could quite easily be turned to their disadvantage, and undoubtedly will be so in due course. The indications are the withdrawal of UN troops represents part of a calculated plan and that when the moment arrives effective blows will be struck at the invaders. There is every reason to retain the fullest confidence in the competence of the UN high command and to await a dramatic turning of the tide of battle.

ENGLAND BATTLING IN 3rd TEST



Cyril Washbrook cuts one through the slips. It was to a similar stroke, followed by a brilliant catch by Miller, that Washbrook lost his wicket this morning when the third Test opened at Sydney.

Washbrook Loses Wicket After Brisk Start

At the lunch interval, England had scored 65 runs for one wicket in the Third Test match which began at Sydney this morning.

Hutton was 31 not out, while Simpson, who came in when Washbrook was brilliantly caught by Miller off Ian Johnson after scoring 18 runs, had seven runs to his credit. There were nine extras.

There was a clear sky when play began in excellent conditions. There was none of the humidity so often experienced in Sydney at this time of the year.

Brown won the toss and quite naturally decided to bat first. Seven runs came in Lindwall's first over. Hutton, who was restored to his old position as England's opening batsman, off drove the second ball for three and there were two wickets to Washbrook.

There were also two bouncers at each of which Washbrook swiped without connecting. Miller, opening at the other end, also sprinkled in two bouncers and off another ball, a non-bouncer, Hutton was hit on the left shoulder without apparent damage.

Washbrook in this over hit Miller for three and then in Lindwall's next, drove him for the first four of the match to bring the score into double figures.

There was a long pause while the umpires conducted an inquiry on the ball which they eventually changed, rubbing the new one to take enough shine off to correspond with the efforts of the batsmen in that direction.

And by way of comic relief, Miller pretended to have caught and bowled Washbrook when he and everyone else, except some very unobservant thousands, knew it was a bump ball. After half an hour and 31 runs, Hassett switched from fast to slow at Miller's end with immediate and fatal results to Washbrook.

After quarter of an hour's play, there were 18 runs on the board without any trouble at all. Washbrook, who was scoring twice as fast as Hutton, was out to a magnificent catch by Miller at short slip off Ian Johnson after he had scored 18 runs.

Miller seemed to have anticipated the stroke and brought off his brilliant catch inches from the ground. It was a catch which 99 out of 100 fielders would have failed to take. With the dismissal of Washbrook, Simpson came in and the rate of scoring dropped.

Hutton, who was his usual calm and collected self, did not take any undue risk, but appeared to be digging himself in.

ENGLAND—1ST INN

Hutton not out	31
Washbrook o Miller	18
Johnson	7
Simpson not out	9
Extras	9
Total (for one wkt)	65

BOWLING

	R	W
Lindwall	18	0
Bill Johnston	12	0
Iverson	2	0
Ian Johnson	20	1
Miller	4	0

STOP PRESS

England Lose Wickets

Sydney, Jan. 5.

England suffered reverses in the third Test today after the lunch interval. Hutton and Compton losing their wickets to Miller for but a small addition to the total.

Hutton was lbw to Miller after scoring 62 and Compton clean bowled by the same bowler for a "duck."

At ten, England had lost three wickets for 133. Simpson was not out 47 and Partridge had still to score.

England 187-4

Fifty minutes before the close of play in the third Test at Sydney today, England had scored 187 for 4 wickets.

Simpson was out shortly after tea with the score at 148, but then Partridge and Brown became associated in a promising partnership.

Pleasant Weather For The Test

From BRUCE HARRIS

Sydney, Jan. 4.

Sydney turned the heat on at about three-quarter cock for the Test match—the sort of day we at Home regard as warm, but not insufferably so.

The weather prophets feared a thunderstorm later but of this there was no hint in a sky of unbroken blue.

The wicket as usual here in Sydney looked at a distance like a stretch of khaki-coloured floor covering with no indication of any grass in it, though doubtless the roots were embedded in the hard, rolled surface.

The shorn outfield was nice and green.

On the popular "HILL" the verdure was early lost in a dense jam of shirt-sleeved or shirtless denizens. They cheered as Brown and Hassett, with a photographic bodyguard, went out to toss.

Immediately the coin fell Hassett platted his rival on the back from which one inferred Brown was no longer in danger of equalling the record once set up by the late Sir Stanley Jackson in losing all five.

By that time it was obvious the crowd was swelling towards the 40,000 mark at least.

The Australians announced that Burke would be their twelfth man.

The Menace Of Taxes

London, Jan. 4.

The Engineering Industries Association says Britain's inheritance taxes are a "menace" to business enterprises.

Death duties often run as high as 95 percent on large fortunes, the Association said. In an official report, the Association said such taxes often force sale of a deceased man's business. It expressed apprehension about the "serious" effect the present death duties may eventually have upon the productivity and continuity of medium and small business. Some measure of relief is desirable as soon as possible. — Associated Press.

PREPARING BATTLESHIP

Portsmouth, Virginia, Jan. 4.

Workmen began stripping "mothball" coverings from the 45,600-ton battleship Wisconsin today in a rush job to give the Navy three fighting battle-wagons.

Navy officials declined to estimate how long it would take to get the Wisconsin back into service. Her sister ship, New Jersey, has been recommissioned at Bayonne, New Jersey. Until the Navy ordered the Wisconsin and the New Jersey back to sea, the famous Missouri was the only battleship on active duty. — United Press.

Newsprint Shortage

Montreal, Jan. 4.

The Newsprint Association of Canada today predicted "a very tight world supply and possible shortage" of newsprint in 1951 if American consumption continues to increase.

The United States takes 60 per cent of the total world supply as compared with a prewar proportion of 44 per cent, the association said.—Reuter.

EXTENDED SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 4.

Congress will be asked to extend conscripted men's service from 21 to 27 months, Chairman Carl Vinson, (Democrat, Georgia) of the House Armed Services Committee, said today.

An overall universal military service measure is expected from the Defence Department for Committee hearing on January 18, Mr. Vinson told reporters.

The Defence Department is still considering whether to ask Congress to lower the draft age to 18 and raise the top age for single men and married childless men, he said.

Men between 19 and 25 are now liable for service.—Associated Press.

Red Persecution

New York, Jan. 4.

The Chinese Communists have started a campaign of persecution and terror against American missionaries in an attempt to discredit all religions, the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America charged today.

The organization said that both Catholic and Protestant missionaries were being molested and their schools, churches and hospitals, confiscated and destroyed.

Vessels Sink In Typhoon

Manila, Jan. 5.

News reached Manila today that two vessels sank during a typhoon which swept through the Philippines last week.

The converted LST Wan Chun, of Chinese Nationalist registry, went down off the northwest coast of Luzon. The 50 crewmen reached land safely and were being brought to Manila today.

The Philippine sailboat Ben Hur, carrying lumber, was reported sunk off Masbate Island in the Central Philippines. The six crewmen were saved. — Associated Press.

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Rolling In The Barrel



A Festival Inn is now being built in the heart of London's Dockland as part of a "live" architectural exhibit during the Festival of Britain. A celebration was held following the old building custom for the owner and workers to drink each other's health and to put out a flag when the last chimney was finished. Hot ale "possets" and "caudles," once popular at Christmastide, were served. Above are four "Ale Wives," dressed in traditional costume, rolling in a barrel for the ceremonial toasting. — London Express Service.

Commonwealth Premiers In Agreement On World Situation WAR NOT INEVITABLE

The British Commonwealth Prime Ministers, opening a 10-day conference on the world crisis here today, were in agreement that war is not inevitable, informed quarters said.

It was made clear in the preliminary talks that the conference is not to discuss preparations for war but means of preventing it.

Strong emphasis was laid on a constructive approach to world problems, and the necessity for seeking to improve living standards.

The importance of the free world holding together at this critical juncture in international affairs was fully appreciated, and there was general agreement on the utmost importance of maintaining the authority of the United Nations.

A communique issued after the meeting said, "The first plenary meeting of the Prime Ministers' meeting took place at No. 10 Downing Street this morning. The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia and the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa—were present.

"Mr. Attlee, who is host to the meeting, was in the Chair. He welcomed the other Commonwealth representatives on behalf of the United Kingdom Government.

"A discussion took place on procedure and agreement was reached on the business of the meeting and on the manner in which it would be conducted.

WORLD PROBLEMS

"The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom then opened a discussion on the general international situation in which all the Commonwealth representatives took part.

"The discussion was continued in the second plenary meeting held in the afternoon.

RUSSIAN THREAT

In his survey of the world situation today, Mr. Attlee referred to the threat to world peace posed by present Russian policy, the part Britain would play in defence of Europe by her membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and his recent talks in Washington with President Truman.

He is understood to have surveyed the position of Germany and the progress made towards a Japanese peace treaty.

Mr. Attlee stressed the urgency of Far East problems.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, made a speech in which he deplored the general tendency becoming evident of a "mad race of rearmament."

This could only tend to increase rather than lessen the present tension of the world, he said, according to usually reliable sources.

The Indian Prime Minister was reported to have reminded the conference that in considering the problems facing them they should not lose sight of their main objective—the promotion of world peace.

Mr. Nehru regretted that most nations were expending more and more of their resources in armament which could, and should, be used for the betterment of humanity.

He is reported to have mentioned that against the international background of piling up

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Mother's Hard Decision

Atlanta, Jan. 4. Carolyn Furcell faces a life without sight or no life at all, and the decision must be made by her mother. The little girl, aged four, has cancer in both eyes. Specialists said just before Christmas that her eyes must be removed or she would die.

Burmese Rebels Surrender

Rangoon, Jan. 4. About 10,000 insurgents are estimated to have taken advantage of the Burmese Government's general amnesty order which expired today.

BRITISH CALL FOR REALISM TOWARD PEKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Jan. 4.

A call for the withdrawal of diplomatic recognition from Red China is made this morning by the Daily Telegraph. It says the Commonwealth Prime Ministers who begin their meetings here today should consider their collective policy towards China in a "mood of realism."

There have been no indications in word or deed that China's intentions are or ever have been other than aggressive, the newspaper says.

Situation In Burma Well In Hand

New York, Jan. 4.

The United States Ambassador to Burma, Mr. David Key, said today that the Burmese Government could overcome the Communist rebels in the absence of foreign intervention but warned that a Communist victory in Indo-China would pose an immediate threat to Burma.

Mr. Key, who arrived from Rangoon for several months' consultations, said at present there was no evidence of any direct outside aid given to the insurgents.

The Government, which he described as democratic and friendly to the United States, could cope with the local Communists, who were not numerous and were split up in separate groups.

He added that there was no coherent Communist movement in Burma.—United Press.

Next Step In The Far East Discussed

AMERICA SEEKS SUPPORT

Lake Success, Jan. 4. Joint United Nations action against Communist Chinese aggression was reported on favoured today by some delegates in consultations on what the U.N. should do about the Korean crisis.

These delegates were said to feel that the U.N. cannot keep Peking forever for a ceasefire, fire.

Worried U.N. delegates went through a round of intensive talks on the next step, with the U.S. reported to be seeking support for a move to declare the Chinese Reds the aggressors in Korea.

Delegates of the United States, France, Britain, Cuba, Ecuador and Norway met this afternoon for the second time in two days on the problem.

U.S. MUST CONTAIN COMMUNISM

Washington, Jan. 4.

Representative Paul Shafer (Republican) said in a statement today that the United States must contain Communism by sea and air and avoid land wars with Russia.

Mr. Shafer endorsed Mr. Herbert Hoover's proposal to send no more American aid overseas until the European nations arm themselves.

"This third world war, which is so close upon us, cannot be, from our viewpoint, a war for the survival of any particular nation other than our own," said Mr. Shafer.

He added that the United States could help nations of Western Europe to arm, but "we cannot do all their fighting for them."

He said also that Mr. John Foster Dulles "and other administration apologists" said the United States must have European and Asian bases to retain control of the sea and air. Mr. Shafer added: "We have adequate bases in the Philippines, Formosa and the Isles of the Western Pacific. Spain can be made available to us."—United Press.

US Offer To S. America

Washington, Jan. 4.

The United States today offered to sell two light cruisers to each of three South American Nations—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—for hemisphere defence.

The State Department said if the offer were accepted, arrangements would be made for rehabilitating the ships and training crews of the three countries.

All three nations have been conducting preliminary negotiations for the ships for some time.—Reuter.

Assam Quake Shock

Bombay, Jan. 4.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity, with its origin in North Assam, was recorded here early today.—Reuter.

French Forces Launch A Big Attack In Indo-China

Tienyen, Jan. 4.

French land, sea and air forces launched their biggest offensive of a four-year war in North Indo-China today.

They struck from coastal positions into the mountains near the Chinese border to engage Communist-led Vietminh concentrations there or drive them away.

Eight hours after the push started, the enemy had not been sighted.

Supported by artillery, a cruiser standing off shore and several squadrons of warplanes,

ground troops pushed into the foothills from which Vietminh soldiers descended 10 days ago and overran the fortress of Binh Lieu, 32 miles North of Tienyen.

A French Army communique last week reported that heavy enemy concentrations in the area made an assault on Tienyen appear imminent.

Instead of waiting for the attack, the French went into action. General Jean de Latrue de Tassigny, the new Commander-in-Chief and French High Commissioner in Indo-China, was at headquarters in Tienyen when the operation started.

An artillery barrage and salvos from the cruiser Dugay Trouin were laid down in passes ahead of the troops.

Security regulations prevented newsmen from giving the strength of the French forces involved. Army officers estimated Vietminh strength in the area at 12,000 regulars, plus some guerrilla battalions.

French authorities said that in taking positions for the attack last week on Binh Lieu, the Vietminh forces circled into Chinese territory and, in the face of the current drive, could conceivably fall back into that safety zone. The border in the past few months has been wide open to them.—Associated Press.

The resolution stated: "We will do all we possibly can to accept Communist aggression in order to preserve world peace."

The Abbot is to make a strong denunciation of Communism in a speech on Sunday.

Last November several thousand persons signed a so-called "peace petition" which later was found to have been Communist inspired. Many of those who signed it were unaware of its origin.—United Press.

The Abbot of Wat Samphraya in Bangkok, who is one of the principal high priests of the kingdom, is distributing a "peace resolution" denouncing the "false peace appeal" which the Communists circulate in order to cover their aggression."

Leaflets containing the peace resolution were widely distributed in Bangkok by pedicab drivers but their origin was not known until today when more leaflets signed by the Abbot were being prepared for circulation with signatures of those wishing to support the movement.

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Epidemic Holds Up Shipping

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

The North of England's influenza epidemic and today claimed three thousand Liverpool dockers, causing a big hold up in unloading ships. More than 12 vessels were queuing in the River Mersey awaiting berths.

The Health Ministry appealed to the public today to ease the burden of the dockers coping with the wave of influenza which is of a mild form and has caused no deaths.

It said that the epidemic spread to west Lancashire though some other areas had had a share of localised outbreak.—Reuter.

Agreement On Kashmir Decision

London, Jan. 4.

The decision taken by the British Government not to accept Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's demand to include Kashmir on the agenda of the full conference for formal discussion has the support of all the other members of the Commonwealth apart from India.

They share the feeling that the "family" atmosphere of such a gathering should not be vitiated by discussion of controversial issues involving the national policy of member States.

It is understood that India has been taking a consistently detached attitude over the exchanges between Pakistan and the British Government.

India has made it clear to Mr. Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, that, firstly, the Kashmir dispute is before the United Nations and no step should be taken to take the dispute out of the jurisdiction of this world organisation; secondly, India is prepared to have the matter discussed in an informal, friendly way in London with the Pakistan Prime Minister, not with all the members around, but with Britain and such other members who have knowledge of the issues in the dispute and can be expected to make some useful contribution.—Reuter.

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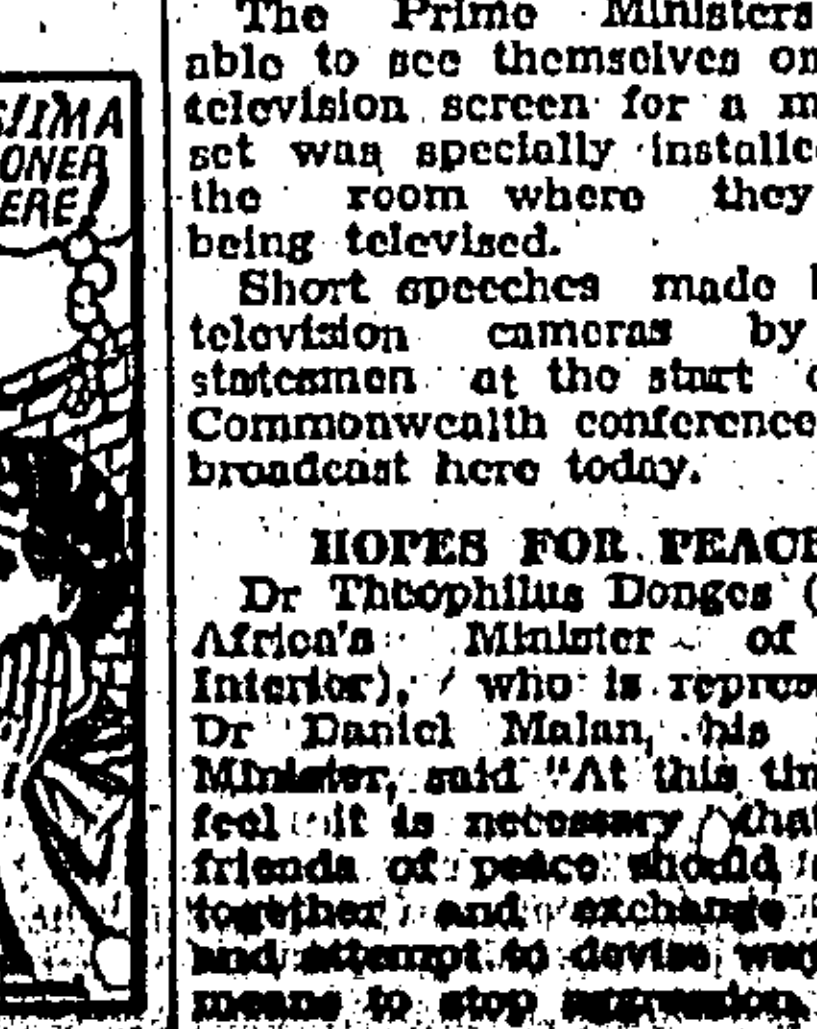
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



The First Time For Centuries



For the first time for centuries an Arab Archbishop is on a visit to England. He is the Most Rev. George Hakim, an Archbishop of the Greek Catholic Church for the See of Galilee, and he is the man who helped to found the Holy Land Arab Refugee Fund. Here the Archbishop is explaining to reporters, pictures which he took during his visit to various European centres, including Rome. — London Express Service.

EISENHOWER MAKES APPEAL

European Nations Must Match US Sacrifices

Building Up Defences Of North Atlantic Nations

Washington, Jan. 4. General Dwight Eisenhower, the North Atlantic supreme commander in Europe, said today that the North Atlantic defence system would not be successful unless Western European nations matched American sacrifices and efforts.

General Eisenhower made a vigorous appeal for all the North Atlantic nations to build up their defences. He spoke at a Press conference prior to his departure on Saturday on a tour of the capitals of Western European members of the North Atlantic Pact.

Dressing Down The Tailors

Washington, Jan. 4. President Truman will dress as he pleases, London tailors to the contrary.

At his news conference on Thursday the President heard from a reporter that some tailors in London were horrified over the way he dressed. Mr. Truman said that is none of their business. — United Press.

AMERICAN VIEW MAY PREVAIL

Washington, Jan. 4. Authoritative diplomatic sources said today that the British Government might have to yield to the United States views if a supply and allocation board is to be organized this month.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, at Wednesday's meeting with the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, and the French Ambassador, M. Henri Bonnet, showed no signs of modifying his attitude that a Latin American representative should be on the board. However, Mr. Acheson apparently agreed that an Asiatic nation should also be included and that it would be advisable to have a small European country represented.

A diplomatic source said Sir Oliver still advocated a supply board composed only of the United States, Britain and France, which would direct commodity committees to be composed of representatives of producers and chief importers. Mr. Bonnet supported him, the source said.

The source added that India was the Asiatic nation Mr. Acheson had in mind as member and that Britain would agree if the United States Government modified its attitude on the composition of the board. He added that France was expected to support any new decision the British Government might make. — United Press.

Tanks For Italy

Naples, Jan. 4. The freighter Exeter docked here today with a cargo of tanks for the Italian army, delivered under the Atlantic Pact arms supply programme. — Reuter.

Missing General: The Full Story

Washington, Jan. 4. The Army reported officially today that Major-General William Dean, Korean war's first Medal of Honour winner, was last seen helping stragglers and the wounded near Taejon, after personally directing a gallant but futile fight to safety.

President Truman will present the medal to Mrs. Mildred Dean of Berkeley, California, at a White House ceremony next Tuesday.

The citation accompanying the award will say that Maj. Gen. Dean, at one time in the desperate fighting for Taejon, "personally and alone attacked an enemy tank while armed only with a hand grenade."

It will also say he "was last seen assisting the wounded to a place of safety."

The story of General Dean's bravery in attempting to halt the North Korean drive during the early critical days of the war, was told by Brigadier-General Pearson Menoher, assistant commander of the division. General Menoher said General Dean remained in the thick of fighting at all times "with utter disregard for his own life."

DISABLED TANK

Gen. Menoher said when Communist tanks appeared at Taejon, Gen. Dean organized his own troops and pursued them. Gen. Dean directed the fire of a 75-mm. recoilless rifle

He said: "The Western world feels that it has the right and duty to itself not only to live in security but to live in such security that will give its people confidence that they can live in tranquility. This is all that we are trying to do."

One of the reasons that the United States Government has accepted the national responsibility for command in that area is because of its belief that there is a growing readiness on the part of the Western European nations co-operatively to work with us in the development of security establishments," General Eisenhower said.

He added that unless the North Atlantic nations were ready to make sacrifices collectively, including such things as heavier taxes, there would be no success. — Reuter.

PRODUCTION BOARD

London, Jan. 4. Mr. Charles Spofford, Chairman of the Atlantic Pact Deputies Council will fly to Paris tomorrow evening for week-end talks with General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact.

He is expected to discuss with General Eisenhower the general arrangements in setting up the Defence Production Board, authorized by the Atlantic Council of Foreign Ministers in Brussels last month.

One of the unsettled problems is whether the Chairman of the Board should be one of the national representatives or whether he should be the director of the permanent staff of the Board.

Dean Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, proposed in Brussels the appointment of a Production Director with powers, who should work in the production sphere as equivalent of General Eisenhower in the military sphere.

At today's meeting of the Deputies Council in London, the first since mid-December, he heard a report on Eisenhower's plan for his stock-taking tour in Europe.

The deputies also discussed appointments to the defence production board. It is understood that several governments were not yet ready to make appointments.

The name of the British candidate is still under discussion. The deputies were expected to meet again in the middle of next week, after Mr. Spofford has returned from his meeting with General Eisenhower. — Reuter.

EUROPEAN ARMY

Paris, Jan. 5. France will invite representatives of Western Germany, Italy

and the Benelux countries to take part in talks on a European army within 24 hours of the signing of the Schuman plan, a French Foreign Office spokesman announced today.

The Schuman plan for a European coal and steel merger would probably be signed on July 15, said the spokesman.

Britain would be invited to attend the European army talks and would almost certainly send an observer to the conference.

The European army conference would try to settle the form that German participation would take in agreement with other European nations.

The spokesman did not know whether the German generals, Fidel and Heusinger would attend. — Reuter.

A SYMBOL

New York, Jan. 4. The Times, commenting on General Dwight Eisenhower's coming departure for Europe said today: "Already his appointment has quickened the spirit and pace of rearmament in Western Europe."

Citing defence moves of Britain, Italy and France, the Times said: "These are signs to refute the prophets of isolation and despair who complain we have no allies. Alliances are bonds of common interest and aims; they are dependent on psychological as on military factors."

"General Eisenhower as a head of the Western Army is a symbol of our part and confidence on the part of the Western nations. His assignment is a promise of gathering power that points to peace and victory. And that's all that is needed to turn the fearful and wavering into firm willing partners in the fight for freedom which, in the showdown, swallows up all doubts and differences." — United Press.

MAY SEE ADENAUER

Washington, Jan. 4. Military sources said today that there was a better than even chance that General Dwight Eisenhower would see the German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, during the General's forthcoming tour of Western Europe.

General Eisenhower may also see former Lieut.-General Hans Spield, who is now discussing German rearmament questions with United States officials.

The possibility that General Eisenhower may visit Germany was not ruled out by the General's statement, at his Press conference today, that if he went to Germany at all it would be only for the purpose of seeing individuals. — United Press.

P & O Ship Abandoned

Brisbane, Jan. 4. The 11,033 ton British cargo liner Palana, which struck a rock in the Great Barrier Reef to the northeast of Australia last night, was abandoned today.

Shipping authorities here believed that if the weather held, the Palana will remain afloat until tugs with pumps can beach her, probably on Saturday.

The Dutch freighter Sinaque, which was close by, took aboard Captain Spurr of the Palana, his officers and crew, and the only woman on board—Mrs. M. A. Trenfield, wife of the Chief Officer.

The Palana was bound from Brisbane to England. — Reuter.

Blast Casualties

Lima, Jan. 4. Casualties in the dynamite blast at the valley hydroelectric project rose today to 120 dead, 40 missing and 72 injured, according to Press reports. The bodies of 80 railway engineers and workers were removed earlier from the debris caused by the delayed explosion of a dynamite charge. — United Press.

Smuggling Gang Surprised

Rome, Jan. 4. Italian frontier patrols last night surprised a gang of about 20 smugglers who dropped coconuts containing over 300,000 black market dollars and fled back onto Swiss soil. — Reuter.



General Dwight Eisenhower, who is shortly taking up his new post as Supreme Commander of Western European defence, is shown here speaking at a ceremony at the Waldorf-Astoria when he was presented with the Salvation Army of New York's citation for "distinguished service to humanity." — London Express Service.

America Expresses Concern Over The Kashmir Dispute

Washington, Jan. 4. The United States on Thursday expressed concern over the continuation of the dispute between India and Pakistan over the princely state of Kashmir which lies next to Tibet, recently invaded by the Chinese Communists.

State Department spokesman Michael McDermott said the United States is in "constant consultation with the governments of the United Kingdom, India and Pakistan in our efforts to work for a solution of this issue."

Mr. McDermott denied a report, published here on Thursday, that the United States had sent a formal note to Britain urging that the Kashmir dispute be considered by the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries meeting now in London.

Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is boycotting the conference because of its refusal to place Kashmir on its agenda.

Mr. McDermott said that while the United States had "addressed a Note to the United Kingdom on the matter," it was common knowledge that the American government was "deeply interested in a solution of the Kashmir dispute acceptable to both parties."

Mr. McDermott added the United States was willing to approve any method of settling the dispute either within the United Nations or outside the world organization.

Mr. McDermott said the United States favours "the use of every means for exploring possible solutions both within the United Nations and through devices chosen by India and Pakistan. Obviously the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers at London offers a possibility for discussing various Commonwealth problems including that of Kashmir."

Other American officials added privately that while they favoured any possible solution, they still believed the United Nations Security Council offered the best possibility. They expressed hope that, if no constructive solution came out of any Commonwealth discussions, the Security Council would resume its discussions on Kashmir at an early date.

The Council has before it a report by the Australian jurist, Sir Owen Dixon, of his failure as a mediator for the United Nations in the Kashmir dispute.

Observers pointed out that American concern over the dispute stems mainly from fear that dissension in this strategic area will play into the hands of the Communists, who have already invaded neighbouring Tibet. — United Press.

PROMOTE SETTLEMENT

Washington, Jan. 4. The Washington Post said today that the State Department had asked the British Government if it could not try to promote a settlement of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan at the meeting of the Commonwealth Ministers.

Diplomatic and official informants, who normally would be aware of such a move, said that they had not heard of it.

The Post said: "The United States is so worried about the military weakness of the Middle East that it has sent an unprecedented message on the subject to the British Government." — Reuter.

REPORT DENIED

London, Jan. 4. Spokesmen of the Foreign Office and of the United States Embassy in London this afternoon formally denied that the State Department had sent Britain a note urging a settlement of the Kashmir dispute at the

Service To Humanity

500 Killed In Cyclone

Paris, Jan. 4. Reports reaching here on Thursday said 500 persons were killed by a tropical cyclone which swept the Comoros archipelago, a French possession in the Indian Ocean.

Forty thousand people were left homeless. — United Press.

BRITISH REPLY TO MOSCOW

Denial of Breach Of Alliance

London, Jan. 4. Britain's reply to the Soviet note of middle December which alleged that Britain's occupation policy in Western Germany was a breach of the 1942 Anglo-Soviet alliance will be delivered in Moscow very shortly, it is believed in usually well-informed quarters here.

The British reply, like the French reply to a similar note alleging a breach of the Anglo-French treaty of 1944, is expected to reject the view that Britain has broken the terms of the alliance.

In diplomatic quarters here it is thought that the first exchanges between Britain, France and the United States on their reply to the latest Soviet note have indicated that none of the three Governments see any objection to exploratory four-power talks to fix a possible agenda.

The tone of the Soviet note, however, is felt here, suggests that an agreement on substance with the Soviet Government is a very remote possibility. — Reuter.

Admiral's Tour

London, Jan. 4. Admiral Robert Carneyn, commanding the United States naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, will leave here on Jan. 9 to inspect American naval units in Turkey, Greece, Saudi Arabia and Malta, it was announced here today. — Reuter.

KING'S MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 | AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20
6.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M.

The greatest ADVENTURE of them all



Walt Disney's
PRESENTATION OF
Robert Louis Stevenson's
Treasure Island
Color by
TECHNICOLOR

BOBBY DRISCOLL • ROBERT NEWTON • BASIL SYDNEY
Produced by PERCE PEARCE • Directed by OTYON HASKIN • Screenplay by LAWRENCE E. MONTAGNA • Distributed by RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

TREASURE HUNT COMPETITION!!!

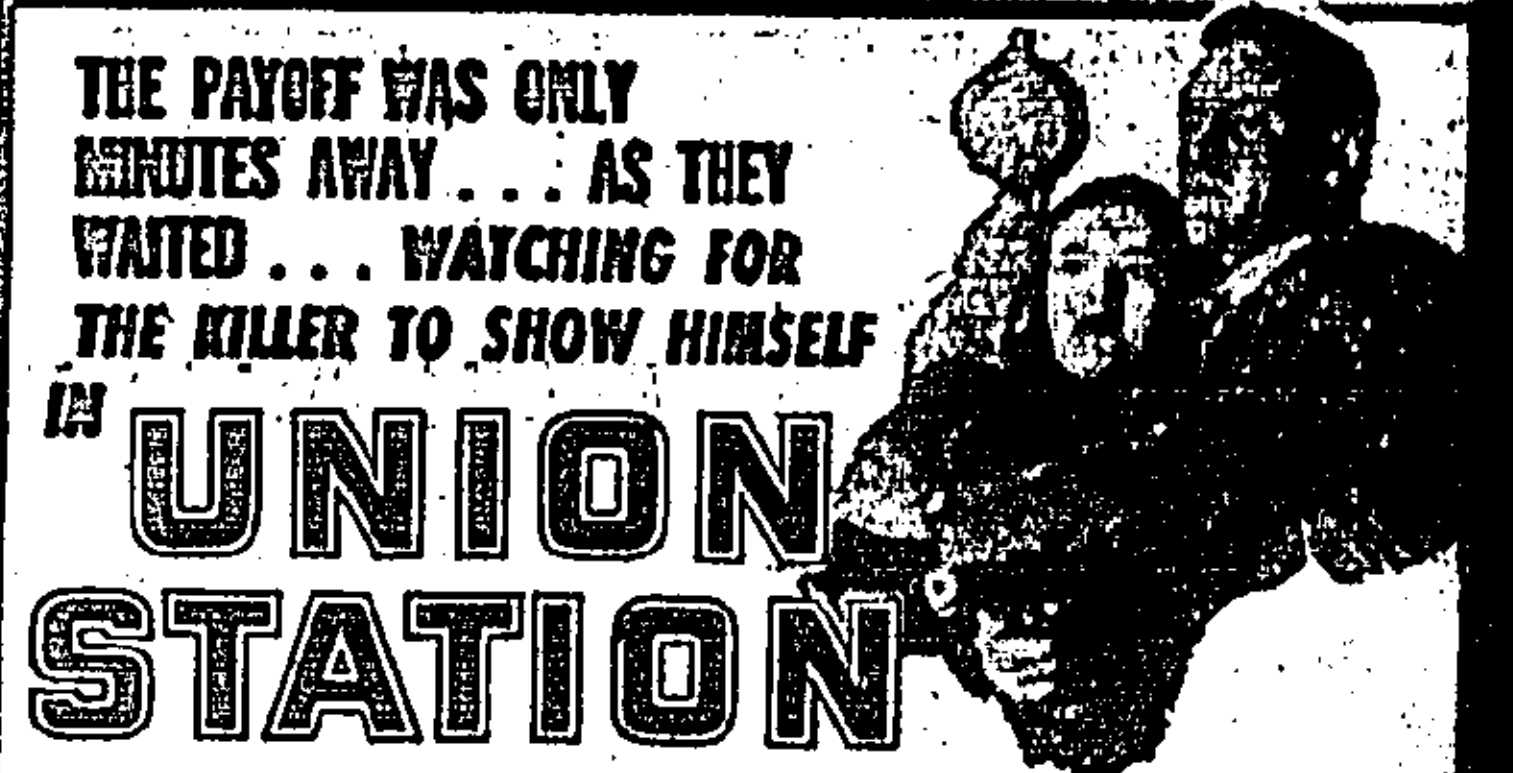
Holders of stub-tickets for "Treasure Island" are cordially invited to participate in a guessing competition—guess the number of "gold coins" contained in the boxes which will be exhibited at the lobbies of King's and Majestic beginning to-day! The first nearest guessers will be presented with seasonal awards varying from a Washing Machine donated by Bosco Corporation, Radio donated by Elephant Radio Co., and other consolation prizes. For details please see announcement at the lobbies of King's & Majestic.



DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ COMMENCING TO-DAY ★

The Star of "SUNSET BOULEVARD" In
A Tense And Gripping Suspense Story



THE PAYOFF WAS ONLY
MINUTES AWAY... AS THEY
WAITED... WATCHING FOR
THE KILLER TO SHOW HIMSELF
IN
UNION STATION
An Experience in Realism!
WILLIAM HOLDEN • Nancy Olson • Barry Fitzgerald
LYLE BETTGER • JAN STERLING
Directed by SYDNEY DOUGLAS • Screenplay by SYDNEY DOUGLAS • A Paramount Picture

LEE : GAUMONT'S NEWS REVIEW, OF 1950
ADDED ATTRACTION

TO-DAY ONLY
ONLY **Catway** At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FIRST SHOWING IN HONGKONG

"NEW CZECHOSLAVIA"
IN GLORIOUS COLOR — MANDARIN VERSION
AN U.S.S.R. SUPER PRODUCTION
ALSO: "YOUTH IN SPORT" An U.S.S.R. Picture
IN COLOR — MANDARIN VERSION

Good Eating is a family affair

Choose	Special
Leyden \$3.00 per lb.	"Mynor" Fresh Cup \$1.50 bottle
Silton \$2.50 "	Said Sticks \$3.25 per tin
Kraft Loaf \$2.00 "	Savory Snacks \$3.50
Cheddar \$1.90 "	(Huntley & Palmer Recipe)
Edam \$3.15 "	Peek Frenns
Danish Blue \$3.30 "	Bourbon Biscuits \$7.75
Kraft in 12 oz Tin \$1.50 per tin	
"Birds Eye" Blackberries \$2.75 per carton	
"Birds Eye" Green Beans \$1.05 per carton	
"Dairy Brand" Fresh Butter \$2.70 per lb.	

AT THE DAIRY FARM

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Double Chin on the Way? Get After It Right Now



Beware of a double chin if you notice a crease forming in that area. Every night apply a good cream, working it in from tip of chin up jaw line as Screen Star Gail Russell demonstrates.

By HELEN FOLLETT

VARIOUS things besides a too-rich diet and a tendency to take on weight may be responsible for a double chin. Chief among these is the habit of keeping the head lowered as a practice that causes underlying muscles to weaken. Sleeping on a very high pillow that sends the chin downward should be avoided. The woman who keeps her head on the level, chest lifted, posture perfect is not likely to develop a wattle.

If the spare has already put in an appearance, there are massage movements that will tend to send the excess cells into a state of dissolution. Anoint the flesh with a massage cream that is heavy enough to resist the manipulations. Pick up the under portion of the chin, roll between fingers and thumbs. Stroking motions from under the chin up along the jaw line to the ear lobes are necessary so that sagging will not follow.

Apply an ice cold astringent, dabbing it on with cotton. Or, dip a piece of gauze in witch hazel, place over and under the chin, slip on a chin strap, wear it over night.

A good exercise for toning the fibres leads from face to neck; tense all the neck muscles, then move the head backward against the muscle resistance as far as you can. The second motion is to move head forward until the chin touches the chest. Do this thirty or forty times twice a day. It works. Ice frictions are recommended; cold applications harden and tone the flesh.

The first sign that shows that a normal chin is on the verge of taking into itself a mate is a little creaseline below it. In almost no time at all the flesh below that line can develop fullness. Take warning if the signal has appeared. Prevention is easier than cure in this special beauty defect, as in almost all others. Get busy with the massage cream, the chin strap and the cold treatments.

Vista-Of Fashion

The occasion was called "A Vista of Fashion" and was held to raise funds for the Museum of Costume which, it is hoped, will be opened in London in 1951. The nucleus of the Museum will be the collection of period costumes worn at the pageant and owned by Miss Doris Langley-Moore, the novelist. It is planned to provide a compact organisation offering special facilities to art students, designers for the theatre, film and television, members of the theatrical profession, dress-makers and modists; in short, anyone having occasion to require information on the history of clothing and of fashion.

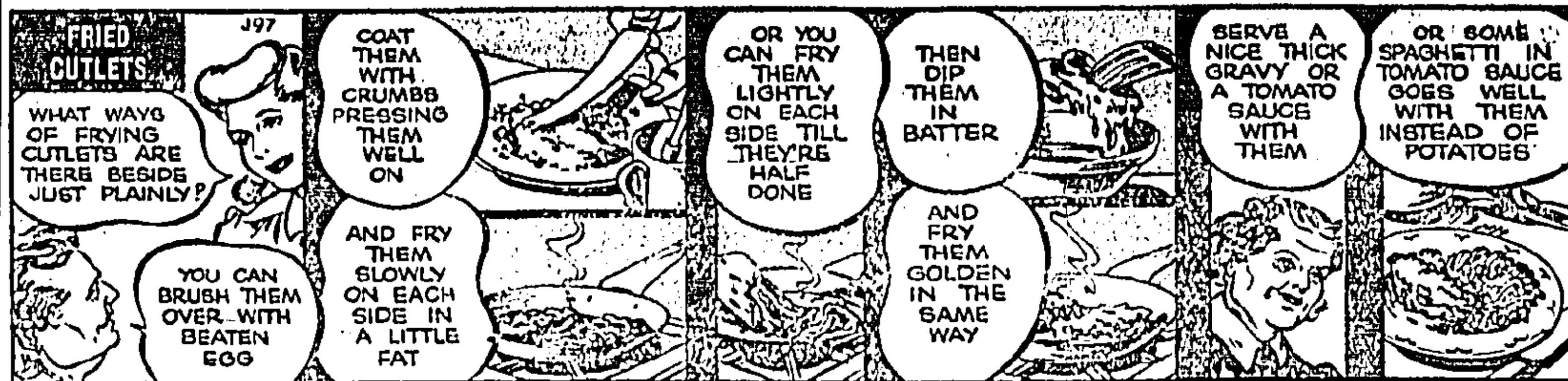
Not only will there be a permanent exhibition, it all goes well, but a wardrobe where students may examine the cut and structure of specimens; a place where small exhibitions of modern products can be shown; and a reference library with facilities for writing and sketching.

Oriental Is The Influence

Biggest influence, in evening gowns of the Paris couture collections is oriental. It shows up most obviously in the lavish jewel-studded, or gaily patterned and velvet, suggests of cabochon rubies, emeralds, amethysts, topaz surrounded by gilt braid embroidery or rhinestones. References to the days of Genghis Khan, fabulously rich Asiatic conqueror of the 13th Century are frequent. Elegance of the old Russian Ballet era links in. So do the Chinese and Mandarin influences threading their way through openings and the Far-Eastern patterns and colorings.

Colourful Far East purples, pinks, reds and yellows

WOMANSENSE



A Little Place Of One's Own

—WE ALL DREAM ABOUT IT

By Eileen Anderson

A LITTLE place of one's own—we all dream about it; not only married couples longing for the day when they can leave their furnished rooms and open the door of their own house or flat, but bachelors and business women, too. Once achieved, that little place brings its own difficulties, not least for persons living on their own in small apartments.

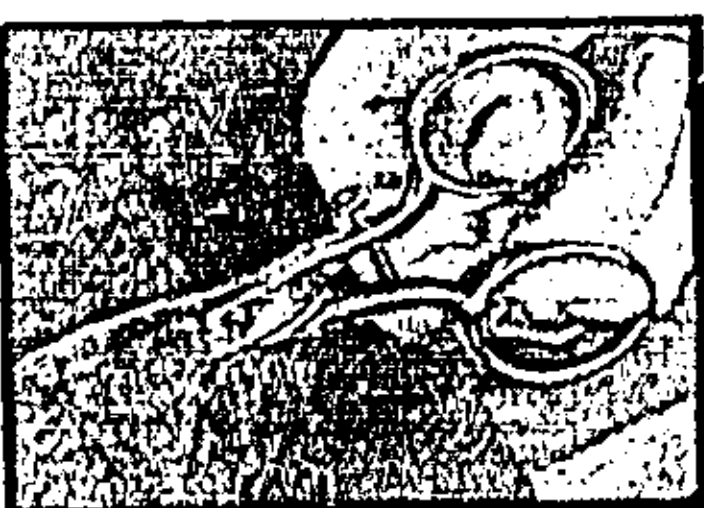
They have to pay for their privacy with the trouble of putting a quart of belongings and activities into a pint pot. Kitchen, livingroom, bedroom, store room for clothes, larger for food, junk room for the odds and ends accumulated over years. It is best to be tidy by nature before you even think of taking such a room.

First necessity is to clear out everything for which you have no use. If the room is let furnished it will probably contain at least a divan bed, upright and easy chairs, table, sink, cooker or gas ring, and some kind of wardrobe or hanging cupboard.

If you have these you would do well to concentrate on making the place charming and easy to keep clean rather than on increasing the number of things you have to dust and care for. If there is much in excess of these pieces of furniture it is worth while asking the landlady to store the surplus.

GADGET

discovered by JOAN DALE



These buttonhole seissors can be adjusted to cut a buttonhole of almost any size, and have a precision exactly the right distance from the edge of the fabric.

—(London Express Service)

Blocking Of Larynx In A Child

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

BLOCKING of the larynx or voice-box in a child or infant is a condition which demands immediate emergency treatment because it carries with it a definite threat to life.

Since the voice-box in a baby is so small, the little opening through it is easily blocked, a situation which can arise as the result of a number of different conditions.

In some instances, blocking is due to a malformation of the larynx, present at birth. Some babies are born with a thin sheet of mucous membrane over the front part of the larynx, while in other cases there may be a joining of the front two-thirds of the vocal cords. Either of these web-like formations will interfere with a baby's breathing and both proclaim themselves in the fact that such babies do not cry.

Due to Infection

Blocking of the larynx may also come from paralysis of this organ, lumen, or inflammation due to infection. The infections most often responsible are influenza, diphtheria, and a condition called laryngotracheobronchitis. The blocking in these cases is due to swelling of the tissues and the formation of secretions which collect in the larynx. Paralysis of the larynx is usually due to a hemorrhage into the brain. Tumors of the larynx are rare in infants but do occur. The tumor most often responsible is one known as papilloma.

Sometimes there may be partial blocking of the larynx

Cysts, also, may appear in the larynx of new-born babies. A cyst is a sac containing fluid. These babies also have trouble in breathing and swallowing, and their cry is muffled.

One of the more common conditions which causes difficulty in breathing in the baby is known as congenital laryngeal stridor. Breathing in these instances is noisy and a crowing sound may be present. The symptoms caused by the blocking usually get worse until the baby is about one to one and one-half years of age when they gradually begin to clear up. Because it is difficult for these babies to breathe, some deformity of the chest may gradually develop. This may persist after the earlier trouble has subsided.

Blocking of the larynx may also occur as a result of injuries.

Sometimes a tracheal catheter, which is a stiff tube, may be put into the larynx to withdraw secretions that block the air passages. This must always be done carefully so that the passages will not be injured, since any damage will cause swelling of the tissues and make breathing still more difficult.

Whenever there is blocking of the larynx, immediate study by the physician is necessary. Examination of the larynx through a laryngoscope is often required to make a definite diagnosis. A laryngoscope consists of a tube and light which makes it possible for the physician to look directly into the larynx. Once the cause is found, proper treatment may

A will of iron to throw out everything unessential is also one of the answers to the one-roomer's complaint that there is never enough cupboard and hanging space. No use now hoarding old jumpers, pairs of shoes, saucepans, or faded flannels "just in case they come in useful." They never do!

They simply take up much-needed space. Ruthlessly reduce your possessions to what you know you need, and not one handkerchief more.

To clear out your hanging space try to put your summer clothes into storage during winter, and vice versa. A friend with more room in her house then you have may be persuaded to take pity on you, or your "old family home" be ready to receive excess clothes.

Many people with restricted room pack their unseasonal clothes away in the travelling trunk—always remembering the moth balls. Have everything thoroughly cleaned before storage.

The kitchen end of a one-roomed flat is always a headache. The only satisfactory way of hiding it from view is by a screen or curtain, but even so the equipment behind the screen must be reduced for easy work and saving of space.

A saucepan with a lid, frying pan, oven-proof casserole and kettle are essentials, easily packed away in a stout wooden box on which you mount your griller or small cooker.

With a food safe for larger and it is wise to buy food in small quantities—mixing bowl, jug, tin for bread and cake and a small one for biscuits, and a box for knives, forks, and gadgets, your kitchen has a good working basis.

Cleaning materials can be stored in a box at the bottom of the wardrobe, or hanging cupboard, and again should be kept to the minimum.

If you own a mop or carpet sweeper put it in the box, too.

Brown Shades



Daytime accessories.

By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

BROWNS from russet to beige show up smartly in the necessary parade. Shaded brown and white pony skin is used for a small purse-type handbag, the frame of a walking shoe, of beige suede with a sculptured bow and long ends of pony skin. And here is a pony skin again, this time for a belt with turned back tabs and a one-piece fastener of beige suede wrapped around two broad gold-metal hooks. Fine wool jersey in beige is the material of a dressy blouse, made so by double collar and double cuffs of matching hand-crochet with the same detail for the

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Peasant-Style Blouse—Good For Tot Or Teen



A BLOUSE is always a welcome wardrobe item. Make this one into a pattern and cut several once it is worked out. Use any washable cottons, in plain bright colours.

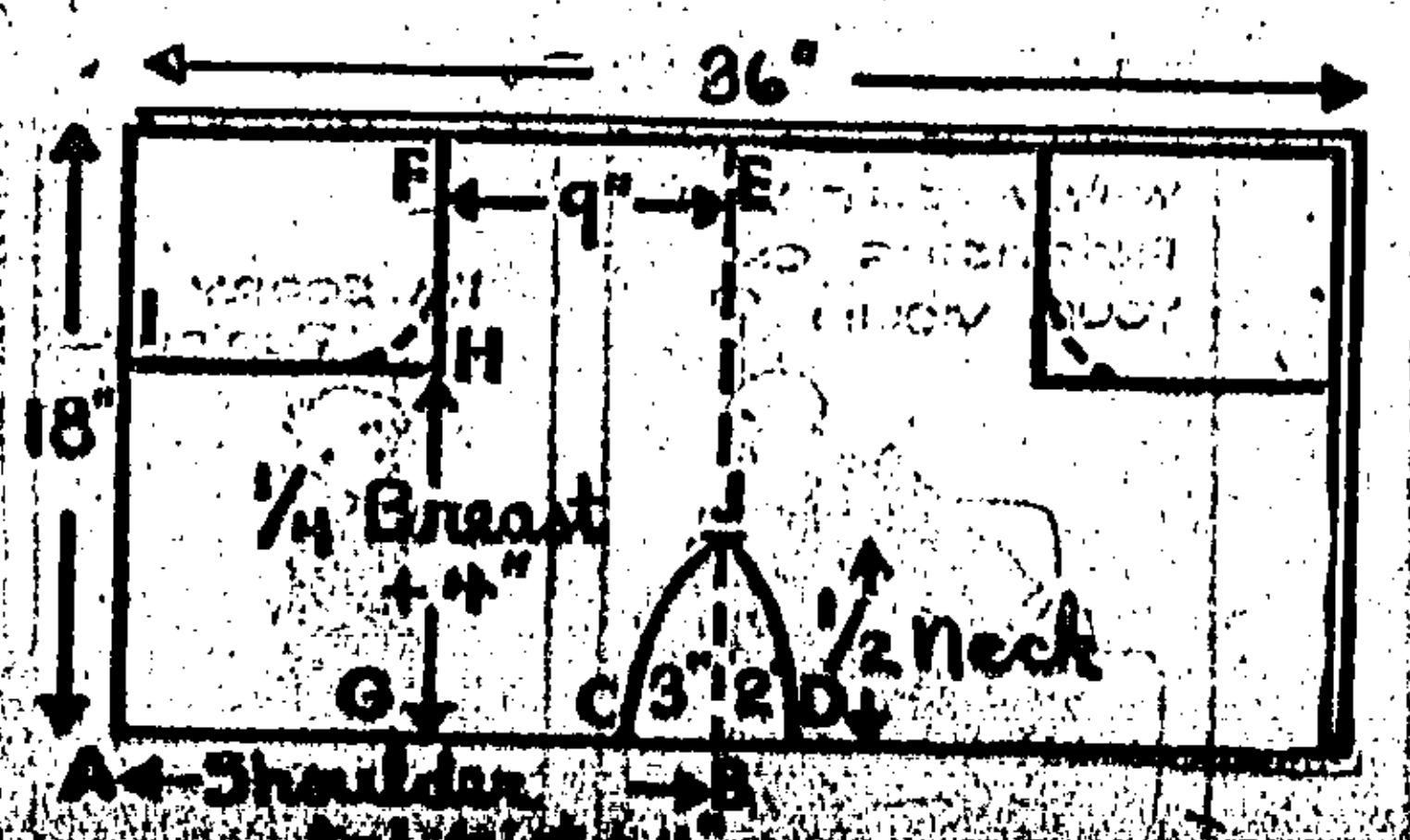
Buy a length of 36" cotton that is twice the measurement from the shoulder to the waist plus 8". A yard is ample for older teenagers and more than enough for youngsters. Fabric plus two yards of lace edged 1/2" wide.

Straighten fabric, both ends. Pin selvages together, wrong side out, fold next to you.

B is length of shoulder to waist plus 4" to right of A. C is 3" left of B and D is 2" to right.

E is on selvage directly above B and F is the armhole measure, less 1" to left of E. Measure up from G, 1/4 breast, plus 4" for H. I is straight to left of H.

Fold back of blouse under on line B-E and cut back underarm as you cut front, making a curve. At underarm H in cutting I to F.



Violets for Winter

By PRUNELLA WOOD



IMPOSSIBLE and not even necessary to say which is the prettiest dress one sees in a season; but a temptation comes along, such as this floating costume of violet lace, chiffon and flowers. The colour is exquisite and keeps its tone under artificial light, which is a triumph as it is definitely a blue-violet colour, not at all red purple.

The bodice of violet coloured lace is cut very low and square in front, with its matching crepe slip even lower. The bodice is covered with artificial violets banded over the fabric. Insets of matched chiffon on the bodice beneath the arms widen below the waistline, to become side back sections for the wide, long, circular skirt.

Simmons began early to love

HOLLYWOOD—Jean Simmons claims she fell in love with Stewart Granger when she was 14 because she waved to all the movie stars and he was the only one who waved back.

The controversial romance of the two British stars agitated British picture-goers as few have since King Edward wooed Wally Simpson. Now that Miss Simmons has grown up, J. Arthur Rank has given his blessing and there are only a few more obstacles in the way of the loving pair.

One of them is contracts. The other is two-country taxes. However, to a young lady who's battled this long for her boy friend, they are nothing.

"The trouble is that I'm under contract to J. Arthur Rank in England and Jimmy (Granger) is under contract at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer," Miss Simmons said. "So I think they ought to merge. I'm going to suggest it to Mr. Rank."

"Please, Mr. Rank," I'll say, "make a deal with Mr. Mayer. I want to get married."

Good Friends

Granger, the big star, began chatting in the studio commissary with the star-struck little actress. As she grew older, they became good friends and acted together.

"The newspapers asked us every week whether we were engaged," she said. "Mr. Rank tried to discourage it. He thought I was too young to marry. Jimmy said I was too young for us to talk about marriage, too. We were just friends."

But when Miss Simmons, then 21, came to California to help Paramount studios produce her latest British picture, "Trio," they changed their minds. Granger gave her a diamond as big as a marble the day after she arrived.

Rank Gives Blessing

"Mr. Rank gave us his blessing," Miss Simmons added. "He sent us a telegram congratulating his 'contract zone-law'."

It looks now as though Granger and Miss Simmons may be married when he goes to England in March. Then they can live in Hollywood while she commutes for the

Daytime Delight



By VERA WINSTON

TAUPE woolen of very fine quality is used for a very wearable, figure-flattering dress, that goes smartly to any daytime occasion. Shiny black buttons, fasten the bodice and give just the right finish to the centre band which is cut in one with the set-in waistband. The narrow skirt is relieved by one narrow band in front. The all-over pattern is a subtle, delicate, white, she commutes for the



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THIS IS THE SHIRT
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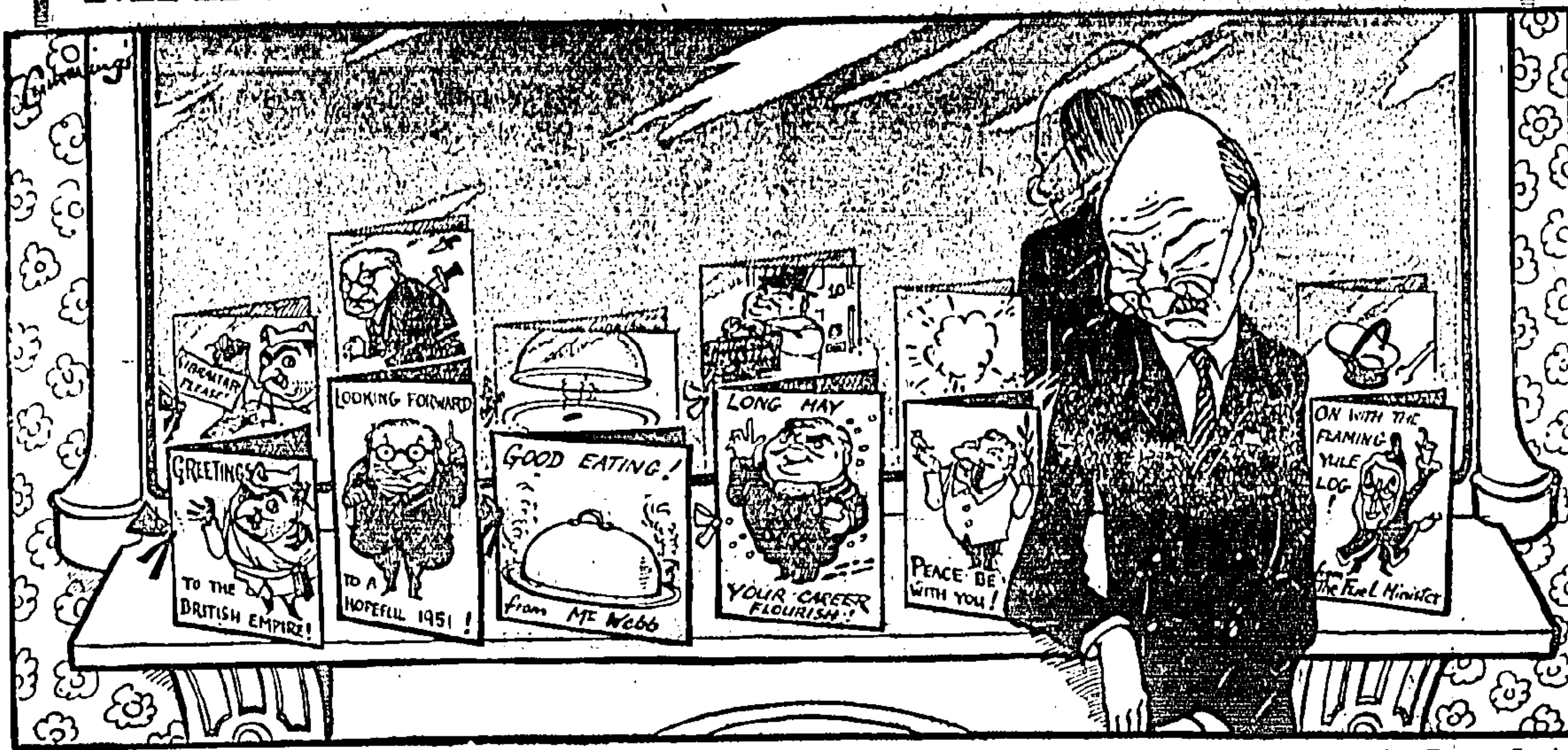
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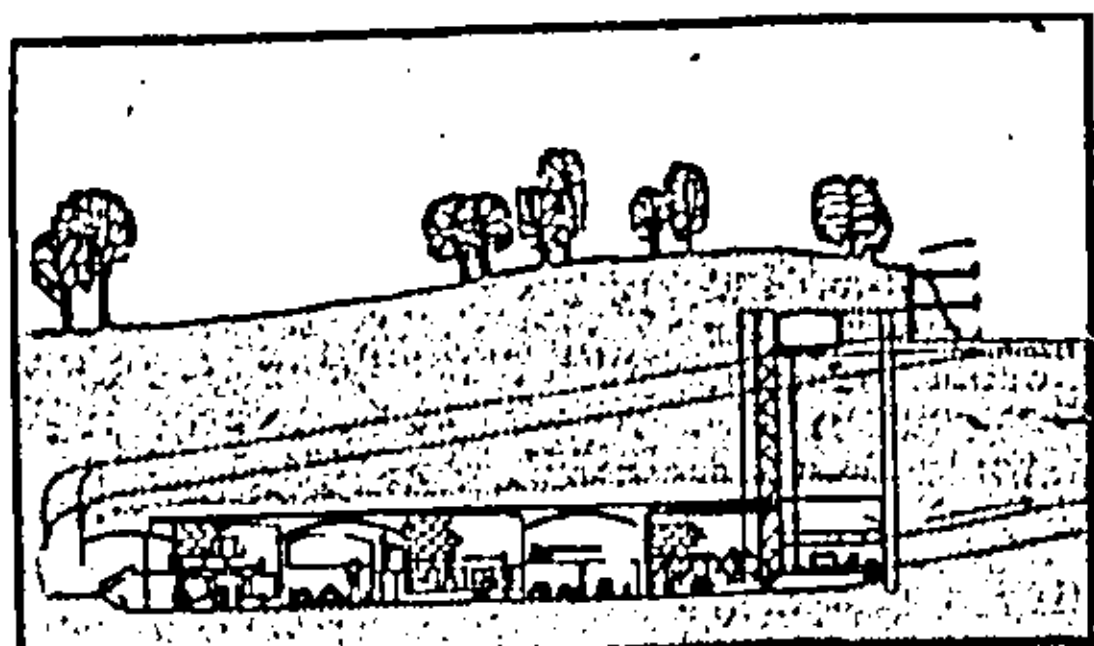
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BARGAIN BASEMENT SHELTER



*** ONE of the underground shopping centres planned by the Swedish Government to serve as a huge atom-proof shelter. It can be reached by lifts, stairs, or through tunnels.

LONDON.

PLANS of air-raid shelters calculated to give almost complete protection against atomic bomb attacks are being drawn up by Home Office civil defence experts. There is little chance that they will do much more than gather dust during the next three years. Against the advice of civil defence chiefs the Government has allocated astonishingly low priority to the building of atom-proof shelters.

Official explanation. The money, manpower, and materials cannot be spared. After a first-hand view of the resolute civil defence precautions being taken by a much smaller and poorer Power—Sweden—this explanation looks more like an excuse than a reason.

Judge it for yourself from these three facts I found on my trip:

1 The Swedish Defence Ministry has started building shelters deep in the granite to accommodate the 200,000 people who will remain in Stockholm if war comes. Similar shelters are to be built in other towns.

Detailed plans for the whole project are complete. Locations of the shelters have been decided. The people have been told in a 154-page illustrated booklet exactly what is being done.

When new hospitals, Government offices, telephone exchanges, and other public buildings are put up they will be provided with atom-proof and gas-proof shelters, equipped so that all essential work can be switched below.

At the huge South Hospital in Stockholm a fantastic bomb-proof cavern has been blasted out of the granite 20ft below ground.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BOMB

A little nation teaches the wealthier, atom-piling West a thing or two about defence

—by
CHAPMAN PINCHER

The 1,200 patients and the staff can be transferred to its wards, operating theatres, X-ray rooms, and kitchens within minutes.

IN BRITAIN: Plans to build deep shelters have been shelved. There are no adequate shelters in the huge new Government offices being put up in London.

REBUILDING of London hospitals, like St. George's, in safer places on the outskirts has been suspended by Government order.

PEOPLE HAVE been told nothing officially of the country's anti-atom shelter plans.

2 Bomb-proof underground aircraft factories have already been built, and are in use, in Sweden. The new atomic power project for driving warships will be located below ground. Private firms are putting new extensions to their factories deep in the rock.

IN BRITAIN, all the defence stations built since the war—the atomic explosive plant at Sellafield, Cumberland, the guided-missile station at Farnborough, Hants, and the germ-warfare station at Salisbury Plain—are above ground.

3 The Swedish Government has introduced compulsory civil defence training for all fit people between 15 and 65 years of age. More than 900,000—about 13 percent of the population—have been enrolled. Each must put in 25 two-hour training periods every year.

THE COST

Britain, with 50,000,000 people, has about 70,000 in the Civil Defence Corps—about one-seventh of one percent of the population.

According to 37-year-old Swedish defence chief Ivar Muller, with whom I spoke in Stockholm, the anti-atom project will cost at least £45,000,000. It cost more than £70,000 to blast out the shelters under Stockholm's South Hospital.

How can the Swedes afford it? Because they have planned the project in a bold and far-sighted way. Each new shelter will be built so that it can serve some profitable peace purpose.

Sweden has an hotel shortage. So some of the shelters will be

GOLDFISH as CURRENCY

BECAUSE British housewives like to have goldfish in their homes the Rome Zoo—completely destroyed during the war—has been restocked, and its elephant couple, Romeo and Juliet, boast two elephant calves, the first born in Europe for many years.

How has Italy, so poor in foreign currency and without colonies of her own, managed to buy all these animals?

During the immediate postwar years this problem worried a resourceful Italian, Angelo Lombardi, one-time big game hunter and Italy's main supplier of wild animals. While ever the Rome Zoo presented a desolate aspect, Lombardi felt restless and unhappy. Apart from the Zoo, there were other urgent calls for wild animals from cinema producers, from hospitals which needed poisonous snakes for the preparation of sera, from schools and museums.

Lombardi itched to go out and hunt his animals as he used to before the war, but the Italian Exchequer was adamant. No currency, hard or soft, could be spent on the imports of such luxuries as wild animals from abroad, they said. Having no gold, Lombardi took the second best thing—goldfish.

During an enforced rest at his home at Salemmaggiore, an Italian health resort with waters particularly rich in iodine, Lombardi noticed that goldfish bred in these waters at an unprecedented rate.

He began bartering goldfish for wild animals.

These deals were by no means simple, usually taking the form of a three-cornered affair transacted at the Rotterdam Exchange of wild animals, a centre as famous in this field as Liverpool is in cotton, or London in furs.

Lombardi took enormous numbers of goldfish to Rotterdam and sold them to British dealers, who in turn paid with wild animals from the Empire.

By
FRED MANOR

British dealers took all the goldfish they could get, realising that British housewives believe that a bowl of goldfish in the hall brings good luck to the house. With the animals which he had received in exchange for goldfish, Lombardi could buy what he needed for Italy.

A typical deal of this kind was an order for an oversize hippo from an Italian cinema producer who was making a film about early Christians in the ancient arena of Verona. Tired of the spectacle of Christians devoured by lions, he sought something more original, and conceived the idea of Christians being crushed to death by a stampeding hippo.

A hippo of the required size was located in France, and the French, not liking the quantities of food this particular animal consumed, were quite willing to

get rid of him. He cost two Siberian tigers and ten lions!

This was brought down to the common denominator of goldfish. Several hundred thousand of them went to Rotterdam and thence to Britain, which provided the lions and some antelopes. The antelopes and some surplus lions were exchanged for the Siberian tigers, payment was made in France, and the hippo—appropriately named "Trouble"—was hauled to the mountain passes of the Italian frontier, where Customs officials asked to see the import licence.

It took Lombardi some time to explain that he did not buy his hippo by smuggling precious gold out of the country, but merely exchanged it for goldfish.

When the matter was settled, and "Trouble" again on his way to Verona, he began to find the extended stay in his cage boring. He worked gently and patiently on the special steel bars, and when the train stopped short of the destination he pushed the bars away and walked out. As far as he was concerned he had travelled far enough!

Lombardi arrived just as "Trouble" obviously rehearsing his future act, was charging through the streets towards a platoon of Italian carabinieri, who, not quite sure about their role of early Christians, had their tommy guns at the ready.

Since then, Lombardi has confined his deals to smaller animals—and he makes sure he has an import licence for every one he brings into Italy.

POP

WHY AREN'T YOU PRACTISING ON YOUR VIOLIN?

I'M SORRY POP, BUT—

Fiddling out of it

I CAN'T STAND THE NOISE!

INSIDE Information

By MERCURY

SYNGMAN Rhee, Premier of South Korea, will transfer his Government to Formosa if the United Nations forces evacuate the peninsula.

One of General Eisenhower's first aims will be a two-year period of military service for all West European conscripts.

Subversive work begun during the Warsaw peace congress is being continued by a permanent committee of Reds.

Rebel forces in Indo-China will launch a big spring offensive with arms from China.

Premier Nehru will propose to Mr. Attlee annexation by India of Kashmir and Nepal as the price of co-operation.

In return he will offer to make India the base of a new Southeast Asia Command.

The need for this command has been stated by the Imperial Defence Committee.

On the advice of Britain the Prime Minister of Nepal will soon introduce a programme of democratic reform.

Gilgit aerodrome, in North Kashmir—important to Allied air strategy—will be threatened by Communist advances in Tibet.

Russian flying fortresses have arrived in the Far Eastern Command to strengthen Malinovsky's bomber forces.

The U.S. Sabre fighter is proving superior to Russian-built jets in Korea, but the RAF is concerned that its Meteors take third place.

Rumours are strong in Moscow that Stalin's doctors report from the Crimea that his health is causing anxiety.

Stalin has heart trouble and high blood pressure.

Unrest in Italy has led to Commando training for the Pope's guard with tommy guns and hand grenades.

The Politburo has ordered a disruptive plan for South America, the continent most immune from Communism.

The Vatican is shipping its bullion from Italy to safe deposit in Canada.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, in face of the British refusal to evacuate the Canal Zone, will return from London to Cairo for fresh instructions.

He has been given no power to negotiate except on the basis of British withdrawal.

A prominent British Communist will leave the party soon and take a well-paid job on a national board.

Sir Benegal Rau, Indian delegate to the United Nations, has orders from Premier Nehru to work for a cease-fire conference in Delhi, to be followed by a Far Eastern conference.

Czech weapons from the Skoda works have been captured with rebel units in Indo-China.

A boom in industrial diamonds for rearmament production has reached Tanganyika.

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NOTICE
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG
PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF ERNEST
CHARLES WICKELING late
of 12, Wynchcombe Avenue,
Fenn, Wolverhampton, Staf-
fordshire, Gentleman, de-
ceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Court has by virtue of Section
58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1927,
made an Order limiting the time for
creditors and others to send in their
claims against the above Estate to
the 25th day of January, 1951.

All creditors and others are ac-
cordingly hereby required to send
their claims to the undersigned on
or before that date.

Dated this 28th day of December,
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It Makes Me See Red, Anyway!

Says IVAN SHARPE

*This being the season of greetings and such, it is opportune to say
the League Management Committees of England and Scotland will re-
ceive in abundance the good wishes of the sporting public of these old
islands, if they now do something about this transfer business.*

The East Fife affair has been called "a drama." But a representative of one
of the clubs who figured in the bidding for the transfer of Alan Brown says of it:
"We live in sordid times. This was an auction."

"If anybody had told me, even ten years ago, that I would be figuring in a
deal of £25,000 or more for a football player I would have said: 'You may certify
me'."

Evidently my friend's club think they must keep pace with modern develop-
ments in the football world.

TIRED OF IT

But I am not at the moment
concerned so much with the
amount of money, whether it
be £25,000 or £30,000. I am
not much concerned because I
have protested since the figure
reached £10,000 over twenty
years ago... protested until I
am tired of it, so that I am
ready to leave them all to stew
in their own juice.

It is the auction side of it
that holds more hope of re-
medy.

East Fife are a small club
situated at Methil, one of the
coal-exporting ports on the
Firth of Forth. "On the pier-
head," says my jangleter, "is a
red fixed light seen nine
miles."

As a small club, with a
ground holding only about 20,
000, they need to raise funds.

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presumably, so the player
went to the highest bidder.
But what a business! What a
spectacle of bartering! What a
weapon in the hands of those
who call this transfer busi-
ness a traffic in flesh and blood!

What does the sporting world
think of these widely
publicised auctions? I can tell
you.

The whole transfer system is
one of the big reasons why the
schools of the country are de-
serting Soccer for Rugby foot-
ball. It's the secondary schools
now, and there's a landslide.

Remember the song—hit,
Music, Music, Music? My doc-
tor said his telephone was ring-
ing so much during an epide-
mic that he changed it to
"Measles, measles, measles."

TIME FOR ACTION

It is no mere epidemic in the
transfer world. The disease is
continuous. Transfers cause
more talk than tactics. It's
"Money, money, money."

I suggest that the red light
of Methil has now become so
spectacular that it should be
seen at Glasgow, Preston, Lon-
don and other places where
League Management Committee
members hold their meetings.

The time has come for ac-
tion. If there must be bloated
transfer fees (at I with these
I disagree) then the
Management Committees should
assume control.

They should order all trans-
fers to be made through
the League offices, allowing
each interested club one (pri-
vate) bid and no more.

By so doing they could clamp
down, both on bartering and
on most of this damaging pub-
licity.

RECOVERY

"I suppose, if you have two
years in a short span, it takes a
very long time for things to
improve."—Col. R. S. Rait-
Kerr, Secretary, MCC.

How long? Footballers, as
well as cricketers, are asking.
Turn back... The first world
war killed off four seasons of
normal sport.

In the sixth season after the
resumption a great football
team arrived—Huddersfield
Town, who broke the record by
winning the League three years
in succession. But Stephenson
and Smith, on the left wing,
were pre-war players.

In the 12th season came Ar-
senal, with Male, Roberts,
James and Bastin—a post-war
team that equalled the hat-
trick.

Ten seasons or so were thus
required for recovery. It took
Scotland nine years to build
the star-strewn Wembley
Wizards XI of 1928.

This is the fifth season after
the second world war and re-
covery isn't really on the hori-
zon.

Manchester United and the
Spurs can be marked impres-
sive by the test of time, but
that's about all. And neither
has yet reached the old Hud-
dersfield Town and Arsenal
standard.

International results of Eng-
land and Scotland tell the
same tale, bearing in mind that
English successes have been
due primarily to pre-war
players, to Matthews, Lawton,
Carter and Company.

CRICKET SLOW

Now cricket. Recovery here
will be slower because there
was so little three-day play
throughout the war, and it
takes longer to produce a first-
class cricketer.

In the fourth year after the
Kaiser war, Yorkshire (Cham-
pions) had a really worthy
side but it was largely of pre-
war players, Rhodes among
them.

By the 13th year Yorkshire
were there again with a post-
war team of similar quality—
left-handers now was Verity.

In the Tests with Australia
we went fourteen matches be-
fore securing a win.

Then in the 10th year after
the war, A. P. F. Chapman's
four team, starring Hammond,
turned the tables. Ten years,
again.

Ten years seems a long
wait? We're only half-way to
recovery? It are we even so
far?

The first world war "killed"
four seasons, the Hitler war,
seven seasons.

But cheer up. There have
been breaks in the clouds at
Brisbane and at Melbourne.

Things might be worse. It
took sixteen Wimbledons to
produce a Fred Perry.

**AUSSIES' FINE
ROWING WIN**

New Zealand, Jan. 4.
A powerful Australian crew
scored a second straight victory
over the University of Califor-
nia's famed Eight today to
win the major rowing title in
the Canterbury Centennial
Games.—Associated Press.

Compton And Warr To Play In The Third Test

(By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Sydney, Jan. 4.
Only one man who is new to Test cricket has been
chosen for the English side to play Australia in the
Third Test Match beginning at Sydney to-morrow.

The England XI is as follows.—Brown, Com-
pton, Hutton, Washbrook, Evans, Simpson, Bedser,
Parkhouse, Bailey, Wright and Warr.

The changes from the Second
Test Match lost so narrowly at
Melbourne, are Warr and Com-
pton for Close and Dewes, both
of whom are unavailable, though
they would hardly have been
chosen in any case.

Others among the 17 players
omitted are Berry, who will be
12th man, Hollies, McIntyre
(who is injured) and Sheppard,
who has never found his batting
form in first class matches.

The only doubt in the minds
of the selectors must have been
whether to include Hollies or
Warr and they have relied on
speed rather than spin.

Warr while unlikely to be
given a new ball with Bedser
and Bailey playing, will be able
to take much of the burden of
the bowling off the shoulders
of Bedser and keep him
fresh for his occasional bursts
attacking bowling against key
batmen.

Among Warr's more notable
acts this tour are his four for
97 and two for 25 in the match
against New South Wales which
ended yesterday.

I believe this selected side is
about the best available and
ought to make a bold bid to
win this match. If this game
is lost, then the destiny of the
"Ashes" is decided, for England
is already two to none down.

I believe that, heartened by
events of the match just over,
in which Simpson and Park-
house re-discovered themselves
as batsmen, we have an even
chance of winning.

This is to be called officially
the Commonwealth Jubilee Test
Match in celebration of the an-
niversary mentioned.

In addition to a £50 trophy
for the winning team, everyone
taking part will get a prize,
even as did all participants in
the Animal and Bird Race run
by Alice in Wonderland.

These prizes will consist of
inscribed replicas of the trophy
and winners as well as losers
will get them.

Compton practised again
to-day.

Brown ought to win the toss
this Test after losing it on two
previous ones.

The weather forecast is dubi-
ous.

Brown's own forecast is "We'll
be stronger with Denis playing
and this time I think we'll win.
Our fellows have gained con-
fidence in themselves."

Even Britain Can Be Tired Of Losing

HARRIER RACE WINNER



Sixteen-year-old Miss Chung
Shul Hing was the proud
winner of the Women's Harrier
race held on New Year day.
Photo shows her at the finish.

Dutchman's Double Success

Christchurch, Jan. 4.
The Dutch professional
cyclist, Van Vliet, won the
mile and five miles profes-
sional races in the final
Canterbury centennial games
cycling programme.

Denksen beat his country-
man Arie van Vliet, on both
occasions. Van Vliet set a track
record of 23.5 seconds for the
440 yards.—Reuter.

SPORTSMAN'S DIARY:

**"I Am In Debt"
Says Ezzard
Charles**

Ezzard Charles may be America's idea of a world
heavyweight champion, but, so far, the Cincinnati negro
has failed to get his hands on much of that big money
that reputedly accrues to the big men of international
boxing.

"I am about the poorest heavyweight champion,
financially, the game has seen in years and years," wails
Charles.

"On my way up, I never
made much. There was that
sports arena I owned. While
I was away on service, they
piled up £23,000 worth of un-
paid amusement taxes on me,
and on my return I had to
start paying that off. I sold
the arena, but the debt remain-
ed. I still owe £1,000.

"Being a champion is expen-
sive. Tips here, tips there—
folks expect you to live up to
the title."

"HARD WAY"
"I have come up the hard
way. I appreciate the value of
a dollar. Why go around toss-
ing dough down the drain in
the big cities? I don't aim to
make an impression that way,"
adds Charles.

Charles—who maintains an
establishment of two grand-
mothers, two aunts and four
cousins—is "owned,"
like so many top-rank Ameri-
can fighters, by a business
syndicate.

At least 50 percent of his
earnings goes in managerial
expenses.

Joe Louis earned £1,500,000
—and still has to fight to
meet income-tax demands.
Jack Dempsey, on the other
hand, put the savings from
£2,000,000 fight earnings into a
restaurant, oil and other busi-
ness interests—and is now a
wealthy man. So is Gene
Tunney—he married money.

Few of our British boxers
can match the Dempsey—
Tunney kind of affluence. But
Bruce Woodcock and Freddie
Mills are two who will never
have to worry about "next
week's wages."

CLUBS STILL FIRST
Last international soccer
match was against Yugoslavia

on November 22. Next is
against Scotland at Wembley
on April 14. Between these
dates the FA would like an-
other international fixture.

Trouble seems to be that the
FA is over-sensitive to the re-
actions of the clubs should
they arrange extra internation-
als during the Cup season.
Talks have taken place on
the possibility of making a
last-minute arrangement with
France, but only if clubs
from whom international players
are wanted—fall in Cup
games. A very negative ap-
proach to the problem.

NEW BLOOD
A record entry is expected
for the All-England Junior
Badminton Championships at
Wimbledon, beginning January
4, about 120 will take part in
the five events.

This is good news for those
people who have been pressing
for a young team to challenge
for the Thomas Cup in 1952.
Our present international team
seems about 20 years too old to
take on the young Danes and
Malaysians.

GERMANS FOR MARLOW
A German crew is to race
at Marlow regatta next sum-
mer; they may stay to race at
the Royal Regatta at Henley
afterwards.

Secretary of the Marlow re-
gatta, Mr. C. W. Rowe, now
says his management commit-
tee sees not the slightest ob-
jection to a German crew tak-
ing part next June. This will
give great delight in Germany
where most of the leading
clubs had English coaches in
the past.

—(London Express Service)

Louis Too Good For Beshore

London, Jan. 4.

*British sportsmen are looking forward to
better things in 1951, forward being about the
only direction they can look after last year.*

Things got so bad in 1950 that even the British got
tired of being cheerful losers.

The nation's sports writers, who normally are fiercely
loyal, went so far as to suggest that the traditional cries
of "Jolly Well Done" be saved until somebody did "Jolly
well."

The difficulties started early
and to be honest, they are not
over yet.

In January, Freddie Mills lost
his world light heavyweight
boxing title to America's Joey
Maxim. Britons fought for four
more world crowns during the
year. They ended up owning
none.

For the first time in history
England lost a cricket series on
home soil to the West Indies,
three matches to one.

The leading race horse owner,
trainer and breeder on British
tracks were Frenchmen—the
first foreign grand slam since
Henry II opened the first Eng-
lish track in 1174.

SOCCER
British soccer, long regarded
—at least by the British—as
the best in the world, found the
going really rough.

An all-England team failed
to qualify for the final round
of the world tournament in
Brazil and the fiasco was made
complete by a loss to the United
States.

The impact of the U.S. win
was about the same that could
be expected in America if the
National League baseball all-

stars were beaten by the
Hornsey Red Sox, London's
finest team but one which
would have a hard time finish-
ing in the first division of a
class D league.

But the soccer situation got
even worse. The press had
pointed out that despite the
Brazilian flop, a national pro-
fessional team from England or
Scotland had never failed to
beat a European team in a
match in the United Kingdom.

Before the year ended this
record had been first dented and
then broken.

Yugoslavia held England to a
2-2 draw and Austria followed
by whipping an all-Scotland
team in Glasgow, 1-0, for the
first continental victory in this
country.

UNBROKEN PATTERN
The pattern continued vir-
tually unbroken through other
sports.

Frank Stranahan of the United
States won the British amateur
golf championship. Bobby
Locke of South Africa won the
British Open and the Vicomtesse
de St. Sauveur of France won
the British women's tournament.

To top it off, the British
women's Curtis Cup team was
beaten by the United States.

In tennis, the British Davis
Cup team lost in the first round
of the European Zone. The
women's Wightman Cup team
was beaten by the United States
and no Briton got as far as the
last 16 at Wimbledon, widely
regarded as the world champi-
onships of tennis.

Besides furnishing the leading
men in British racing, France
also produced the colts that won
the English Derby and the St
Leger. Freebooter, from the
wrong side of the Irish border
in the British point of view, won
the Grand National Steeplechase.
And an American colt—William
Woodward's Prince Simon—
was acclaimed the horse of the
year. The two leading two-
year-olds are American owned
and one of them—Woodward's
Turco II—is American bred.

The one major exception in
the dreary routine of defeats
was the excellent British show-
ing at the European track and
field championships at Brussels
in August.

The British won eight events
to six for the vaunted Russians.
And they showed real promise
of being dangerous threats in
track and field at the 1952
Olympics.—Associated Press.

Detroit, Jan. 4.

Joe Louis, punched out a
fourth round victory over
game but helpless Freddie
Beshore last night.

The referee stepped in and
awarded the former heavy-
weight champion the victory as
a technical knockout in the
fourth round. Beshore was
bloody and staggering, and his
nose was broken.

Two of the three ring officials
called the opening round even,
but from then on they and the
crowd of more than 13,000
cheering spectators agreed it
was Louis all the way.

Beshore made the mistake of
trying to carry the fight to
Louis in the first round. Louis
just belaboured Beshore about
the body while Beshore was
warned three times for hitting
low. Then in the second round,
Louis went to work on Beshore
with an amazingly accurate
right and his old standby—a
power-laden left hook.

Louis never did succeed in
dropping Beshore, but he had
him in desperate straits when
the referee decided it was
enough. The fight was to have
gone 10 rounds.

Louis came in at 210 pounds,
some 15 heavier than Beshore.

The decisive win was the
first bright spot in the old
Brown Bomber's campaign to
regain the heavyweight crown
he renounced. He was soundly
beaten by the present champion,
Ezzard Charles, and made but
an indifferent showing in his
second comeback attempt, a de-
cision over Cesar Brion.—As-
sociated Press.

FANLING GOLF

**Draw For Mixed
Foursomes**

The draw for the Mixed Four-
somes organized by the Royal
Hongkong Golf Club to be
played at Fanling by January
21, is as follows:

Mr. & Mrs. B.D. Cayford v Major
& Mrs. D.G. Pugh; Mr. & Mrs. M.A.
Brown v Mr. & Mrs. L.C. Seidler;
Mr. & Mrs. N.E. Wallen v Mr. & Mrs.
H.P. Phillips; Mr. & Mrs. E.H.
Sainsbury v Mr. & Mrs. A.S. Har-
rison; Col. & Mrs. A.S. Shaw-B

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section, the number of competitors can be expressed as $k(n+1)$, where k is a constant. In the original plan there were $k(n+1)$ competitors in each section. In the revised plan, $k(n+1)$ sections of n competitors each, or $k(n+1)n$ competitors each, where k can only be 1 and n must be 7.

Among these were 25 competitors in the experiments.

London Electric Section